THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 1039

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

FOR SALE,

The Craft Schooner

UNION,

Burthen about 700 bushels of grain, two years old, an excellent, tight and strong boat. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

December 10.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ensuing Year,

A Black MAN, who is a good House-Carpenter, and can be recommended for sobriety and industry. The hire will be paid in advance, if required. Enquire of JEREMIAH MOORE, Fairfax county, or JOHN MOORE, Alexandria.

December 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

40 Boxes best dry Cod Fish
20 Barrels Beef
10 Do. Vinegar
20. Do. Cranberries
Russia Sheetings
Ravens Duck
French Brandy in pipes
Pepper in bags, &c.

For Sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

December 10.

Roberts & Griffith

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

6000 lb. Green Coffee
5000 lb. New Orleans Cotton
30 Casks Malaga Wine
60 Boxes Muscadell Raisins
20 Boxes mould Candles
10 Casks 3d. and 4d. cut nails
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea teas, in quarter chests
Loaf and brown sugar
Molasses, rum, brandy
A few kegs ground ginger
Hard and soft shelled almonds in sacks and kegs
Pepper, pimento and nutmegs
Madder, allum, copperas, brimstone and fig blue
Indigo, Carolina and Spanish
Patent shot and gunpowder
Salt and saltpetre
Writing & wrapping paper, &c.

December 10. ed w—1f6w.

Wanted to Rent or Lease,

For a Term of Years,

FROM fifty to one hundred acres of Land, not exceeding three miles from Alexandria. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

December 10. sw

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Woman, capable of serving in a family. She must understand washing and cooking. Apply to the Printer.

December 10. tf

STOLEN or STRAYED, from my stable in Alexandria, on the night of the first inst. a bay GELDING, 14 hands high, coming four years old, with a bald face; his hind legs white above the hams, a white stripe on the centre of his off fore foot. I will give Five Dollars Reward and pay all reasonable expences, to any one who will deliver him at my house in Alexandria, if strayed; but if stolen, Thirty Dollars, on conviction of the offender.

JOHN BOGUE.

December 10. 3t

This day is published

By J. V. THOMAS,

[*Price 1 Dollar & 50 Cents*]

A PLAN OF

The Town of Alexandria

Drawn by Col. GILPIN, and handsomely engraven.

December 8.

NOW LANDING

From the schooner Welcome Return, and for sale by the subscribers:

Barbadoes Sugar

IN HOGSHEADS AND BARRELS, AND

Turk's Island Salt.

We have also on hand a few hogsheads of

MOLASSES.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

November 28.

James Kennedy, Jun.

In addition to his former Assortment has imported, in the Fanny, from London,

A Quantity of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, & Dye Stuffs.

The following are a part:

WHITE, red and black lead, Spanish whiting and Spanish brown, dry, white lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red and green paint ground in oil, Church's Cough Drops, essence of salt of vinegar, peppermint drops and Lozenges, salt of lemon, shaving soap and wash balls, best Durham mustard by the pound or bottle, &c. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold for cash or country produce or to punctual customers on a short credit.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, for Cash,

50,000 feet of N. England

Pine Plank, of a superior quality, now landing on the wharf formerly occupied by Messrs. R. and J. Hamilton.

ALSO,

100,000 Shingles,
50 Barrels of Tar,
150 do. Herrings.

HE WILL RENT

One or more large convenient Warehouses on said wharf, with the privilege of part of the wharf.

Wanted immediately,

To work at the Navy Yard, City of Washington,

A number of Carpenters and Wharf-Builders. Good wages will be given, constant employment, and Cash paid them every Saturday night, if required.

W. YEATON.

Alexandria, November 19.

WILLIAM FRIEND,

INTENDING to quit the United States in a few days, requests those who are indebted to him, as well as those who are his creditors, to call on him for settlement.

December 7. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co

A general Assortment of

SHOES,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and seantling, and a few barrels of Pork. September 5.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and set along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and Lot in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

SEGARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, At the Store of Shreve & Lawrason,

A quantity of

Excellent Havanna Segars.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

October 31.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadelphia Pork in barrels;
Prime and cargo Beef in do.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality;
Cognac, French and Spanish Brandy;
4th proof Jamaica Spirits;
Grenada do.
Holland Gin;
London Draught Porter in hogsheads;
Imperial, Hyson, Y'g Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the first quality;
Scotch Barley of a superior quality;
Alum;
Durham Mustard in cases and bottles;
Black Pepper;
Allspice;
Anchovies and Capers;
Fig Blue;
Writing & Wrapping Paper;
6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d Nails in casks;
Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breast Buttons;
WhiteChapel Needles assorted;
Brass Cabinet Wares;
A small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Sides, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe blacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes;
Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

James Wilson

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Fanny, from London, part of his

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine cloths and cassimeres
Coatings
Halfthicks
Fearnaughts
Flannels
Plains
Kerseys
German and British osnaburgs
Sheetings
Doulasses,
Calicoes
Shauls
Thicksets & corduroys
Stuffs of all kinds
Nails and Window Glass

He is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of his Fall Goods, by the George, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from London.

October 6.

Negroes for Sale.

On Monday, the 13th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold at Westmoreland Court-House, to the highest bidder, for ready payment,

ABOUT

FORTY LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES,

Consisting of men, boys, women, and children—belonging to the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY.—— Merchants' notes, whose punctuality can be relied on, payable on the first of May next, will be received for one half the purchase money.

Wm. HOOE, Ex'r.

November 18, 1799.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received, by the brig George, captain Greene, from Liverpool,

An assortment of

Fall Goods.

October 19.

WANTED,

AT THIS PLACE,

3 or 4 good Carpenters

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Occoquan Mills, October 27.

NOTICE

To any person or persons who may have any unsettled claim against the estate of David Pancoast, late of Alexandria, deceased, that power is vested in me to settle the same—If not presented agreeable to law, they will be excluded.

I have to Rent,

The House now occupied by James M'Rea, on Columbus, near King Street. The premises to be seen any time, and possession given at a short notice.

PHILIP WANTON.

October 26.

Wanted,

A NEGRO MAN, who has been accustomed to do the business of a house servant, and whose character will bear the strictest enquiry. A man of such a description will be hired by the month or year, and allowed liberal wages, by applying to

T. HAMILTON.

November 19.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received, and for Sale,

30 Barrells of excellent New-York Pippins;

A few bls. of Cranberries;

ALSO,

1000 Bunches of Onions,

And several

Barrels of English Walnuts.

November 21.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Three hundred and forty Acres of LAND; on which he now lives—a small Tract adjoining (quantity not known) and another Tract opposite Dumfries, containing 194 acres—On the first mentioned tract are a comfortable dwelling house and convenient out houses, suitable for the plantation.—Any further description of the land is thought unnecessary ——Possession may be had next Christmas.

He has also for Sale, eight or ten likely Slaves. For the lands secure and early payments will be expected.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Quantico, October 18, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED

Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartthorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses

Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,

A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen,
8th Month 7.

TO BE SOLD,

At Centerville, on the first day of January next, for ready Money,

TWO NEGROES,

A Man and a Woman.

The Man about 40 years of age, and the Woman about 31. Application to be made to HARGESS KING, about 5 miles above the Occoquan Mills, Fairfax County.

November 20. epim

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 20th of October, from the subscriber living in Charles county, near Portobacco, Maryland, a Negro Woman, named PAT, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very stout, of a dark complexion, and about 45 years of age. She formerly belonged to the estate of Mrs. Edelen, near Piscataway, in Prince George's county. She ran off about two years ago, got to Alexandria, and there remained for many months before I got her again. I am told she was seen going that way a few days ago, where I suppose she now is. The above Reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

All masters of vessels and stage-drivers are forewarned carrying her off, or employing her, under the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH NEALE.

November 18.

SALT.

1600 Bushels of coarse and fine Salt,

AND

500 Bushels of Corn,

Just received, and for Sale, by

CATLETT & MEEKS.

October 7.

Henry Woodrow & Co.

Respectfully inform their Friends, that they

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THIS PLACE,

A suitable Supply of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Occoquan, Oct 10, 1799.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,

MANUFACTURED

James River Tobacco, of an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.

The Columbian Mirror.
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 12.

Message of the executive directory to the council of Five Hundred, on the surrender of the Dutch fleet.

"*Citizens Representatives,*

"The letters from Amsterdam and the Hague, dated the 16th Fructidor, announced, that the Dutch fleet had surrendered by capitulation, to the English. The letter of the minister of the Dutch marine leaves no doubt upon the subject. It is too true that at the approach of some English vessels which penetrated into the Zuyder Zee, a revolt broke out on board the Dutch ships; the crews declared they would not fight, and the whole fleet has been surrendered without a capitulation; for it appears that rear admiral Story and his officers would not consecrate, by any treaty, this culpable defection, and that they preferred remaining prisoners of war.

Thus, it is again upon treason that England has founded her success. She triumphs in the Texel as she triumphed at Toulon; but now, as then, a success so obtained, will be speedily expiated. Since the day of their debarkation, the English army has made no progress.—Hemmed in the extremity of North Holland, she has in front of her the united Dutch and French armies. There, where there will be neither cowards nor traitors, she has not to hope for success. We expect the news of a decisive engagement, and undoubtedly all Dutch republicans who fight for their homes and independence, will wash away the shame with which their sailors have covered themselves.

"The directory have taken the speediest measures to send to the Batavian republic all the disposeable force; you will see that the most perfect unanimity reigns between the superior authorities of Batavia, and presides over the measures that are taken in common for the safety of the republic.

(Signed)

"SIEYES, President.

To this message was annexed the Dutch minister of marine's letter to the French minister, announcing the surrender of the fleet.

Briot—"I ask why men, who had a powerful interest in Batavia, neglected exercising it for the purpose of bringing into our ports these ships, whose loss diminishes our force one third, to encrease that of the enemy? And why do men, united with us in the cause of liberty, announce to us coldly that it is an insurrection which forced them to surrender.—Why do they remark that the Dutch admiral did not capitulate—he who dared not blow himself up rather than surrender? The coward who has dishonored himself, and whom you ought to disgrace for an example, did not imitate our brave admiral at Aboukir. I move the sending a message to the directory, to desire information upon the state of the armies and the provisioning of our fortresses, and that the commission even report in three days."—Agreed to.

SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 13.

Jourdan obtained permission to speak with respect to the perilous situation of the country—"The dangers to which it is exposed are so imminent, that it is no longer possible to preserve silence. Let us tear away the veil which covers the eyes of republicans, and if there be any danger in doing so, I cheerfully expose myself to the poignards of the royalists, and would rather perish, if it be necessary, on the scaffold for my country, than live in dishonor.

("We all wish the same fate," was reiterated by several members.)

"After an astonishing series of reverses, which were prepared by the old directory, and their agents, the army of Italy is reduced to the necessity of defending our territory. But what can mere valor achieve? The strong places destined to check the progress of the enemy, have been delivered up by the machinations of treason, and by the want of the means of defence.

"The Batavian republic is perhaps at this moment restored to the subjugation of the stadtholder.

"Helvetia, formerly the asylum of liberty, is threatened with being oppressed by foreign tyranny, notwithstanding the honorable resistance of the army of the Danube, which has excited the admiration of our enemies, and is so highly entitled to the gratitude of the nation."

He concluded by moving, "that the legislative body do vote the country to be in danger, and that a commission of five members be appointed to present the necessary measures to be adopted."

Beranger, Salicetti, Chenier, Angereau, Lesage, and several other members, here left their places precipitately, in order to speak from the tribune, and a great tumult took place in the council.

The president covered himself, and the tribune and the avenues to it were instantly filled with deputies. After a very considerable agitation, tranquility was re-established, and the president spoke:

"I invoke the council and all France to witness for me, that I have adhered in the present crisis, to the line of conduct marked out for me by the law and the constitution."

Bertrand moved that all the speakers might be heard in their turns. Agreed to.

Chenier, Lucien Buonaparte, and Daunou, argued against the motion.

La Marque and Quirot supported it.

Bailey moved the adjournment of the question till to-morrow.

Chenier observed, that when the legislature declared in the commencement of the war, that the country was in danger, there existed a conspiring throne which it was necessary to overturn; our armies were then commanded by generals, appointed even from among the counter revolutionists; now, your generals are true republicans, your armies are daily reinforced, and victory can not long remain unfaithful to them. What resemblance then can be drawn between our situation in July 1792, and Sept. 1799. I know that a secret treaty has been spoken of, as being concluded with a king and a monarchical establishment; but few among you will give credit to this rumor, and it is not on the vague assertion of a few men, new to you, who have given no pledge to the republic, that you will withdraw your confidence from a magistrate who before the revolution—[Several voices—"This is not the question!"]

Lamarque read a written speech. He observed that he saw with sorrow a diversity of opinion in the council on the means of saving the country. The danger, said he, is now become so great, that every republican ought to exclaim—*The republic or death*—[*Yes, Yes*, exclaimed all.] I then support the proposition, said Lamarque, that the country is in danger, and I move that a commission of five be appointed to make their report within three days, of the measures most necessary to be adopted.

L. Buonaparte. And I also exclaim, *Liberty or Death!* But our deliberations should be free from violence. We ought to be sincerely sorry for the agitation which has shewn itself in this sitting; it has not however changed our opinion. We all wish for the prosperity of our country.—It is desired that we should proclaim the country in danger, that the sittings should be permanent, and form a confederacy; but will these remedies be more salutary and efficacious, than if you give to the executive directory—(Murmurs)—Yes, I repeat it. You must give vigor to the arm that is to strike. I hear it murmured around me, that I wish to invest the directory with dictatorial powers; but there is no one here who would not arm himself with a poignard to deliver France from new dictators. I wish to state that we ought to grant to the directory all the constitutional power with which we can fortify it, and above all, postpone the spirit of opposition. (Several murmurs are heard.) The directory can only be accused of imbecility or treason, and I do not believe them guilty of either. Why then refuse to grant to them the power so requisite to put a stop to the evils which threaten the republic? To adopt an opposite system must subvert every wise and salutary plan.

The conduct of the council of elders is of the most beneficial nature to the country, and why should we not imitate it?—(Murmurs)—what can we hope from a directory whose degradation you proclaim even at the gates of their palace?—[The murmurs increase, and several members exclaim, finish your speech.]—The declaration stating the country to be in danger will of itself produce no effect, and if it be only intended as the prelude of some new system, I beg at the proposition. I shall vote against Jourdan's motion.

His speech was ordered to be printed.

Quirót—"I support the motion, and think that Jourdan's motion is not calculated to excite any grounds of suspicion—When in 1792 the legislative assembly proclaimed the country in a state of danger, the perils with which it was threatened from without were not so great as at present. We then enjoyed the glorious and happy days of the revolution. Patriots were not assassinated, the popular societies nourished the public spirit, the best citizens were not proscribed by the appellation of Terrorists, and dilapidations had not dried up our resources. I state it as a fact, that endeavours are making to corrupt by money, and other means, the representatives of the people.

[Violent murmurs are heard in different parts of the council.]

His speech was ordered to be printed.

Daunou spoke at length against the motion—"I demand the previous question for the following reasons—1. Because there is no law which authorises the declaration. 2. Because the measure would be useless. 3. Because it tends to inspire the friends of the Constitution of the third year with fears which nothing will be able to remove.

The question was adjourned till to-morrow.

Sitting of the 4th.

The order of the day being read for resuming the debate on Jourdan's motion for declaring the country in danger.

Curee having observed that it would have been of little service to Jourdan to have declared his army in a state of danger when he was at the head of it, unless he had more effectual means to extricate it, was called to order by Jourdan, who wished to reply to the insult offered to him.

[A violent tumult arose, and several propositions being brought forward, which were rejected, the council went on with the discussion of the main question.]

The previous question was put twice and adopted.

The *appeal nominal* was then called for

Jourdan alluded to the displacing of Bernadotte, and hoped that his talent would be employed in some active way, but if his dismissal was to be the prelude of some state intrigue—[Here he was interrupted by a scene of great confusion.]

Garran—"I dread the reaction which is beginning (Murmurs) when I see a Rederer and a Talleyrand employed, (Murmurs) I must say to all republicans, that they should treat those who revoke reaction like royalists; that they should no longer suffer themselves to be butchered, and that the cry of "Down with the jacobins" is the same as that of "Long live the king."

The council passed to the *appeal nominal* on the question of knowing whether the country should be proclaimed in danger.

The number of votes was 416, of which 171 voted for the declaration, and 245 against it.

The country is consequently not to be declared in a state of danger.

Sitting of the 15th.

A message was received from the directory, announcing that the agents of the royal conspiracy were preparing in Paris proclamations inviting the French to recognize Louis XVIII. and to rely upon his clemency. They invited the council to examine whether the authors of such writings ought not to be tried by military commissions—On the following day, the council decreed a plan for raising 40,000 horses by requisition—in some places every 30th horse, in other places every 50th, that have been put under requisition, is to be taken. Horses for luxury, every 20th to be taken.

Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER, from late German papers by the Nancy.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, September 21.

The joy manifested by the inhabitants of Manheim at the entrance of the archduke Charles and his Imperial generals, was beyond conception. During the severe engagement in which Neckerau was taken, many balls were thrown in the city, even after the Imperialists had possession of it; the French sent a great number of balls from the left bank in here, they however, were answered from the mouth of cannon, brought outside of the city for that purpose, the firing on both sides ceased at 2 o'clock. The city has suffered very little in regard of buildings, considering the manner in which it was taken. The Imperialists after the city had been taken by storm, behaved with a great degree of heroism, no outrage nor excess has been committed by them. The prince left the city after a stay of but a few hours, and went to his former head quarters at Schwezingen. The number of French taken in this place was too considerable to be removed, in consequence of the bridge being damaged in their retreat from Manheim; the French took several respectable citizens as hostages, who however were sent back without injury.

"The troops raised about the environs of Mentz, form a line from Erphenheim to Wisbaden; the latter place has been evacuated by the French; these several days past they have withdrawn themselves from the two former places towards Ehrenbreitstein.

"According to the official accounts the French have reduced to ashes, 93 houses in Philipsburg, 13 were only tenentable."

Another letter same date.

"According to the most accurate information, the French have lost in the last engagements of Neckerau and Manheim, upwards of 2000 in killed, and upwards of 30 cannon, besides 1800 prisoners were taken; the loss of the Imperialists was not inconsiderable; it consisted in 1500 killed and wounded. It is supposed that the Imperialists will soon attempt to cross the Rhine, all their operations seem to be directed that way.

"French troops are pouring in daily from Switzerland, to reinforce the army of the archduke Charles, which, with that of Stzarrai, will amount to 80,000 men—The Austrians have already pushed forward as far as Limburg and Manheim;—the French are drove entirely from Lahn. Yesterday arrived from Manheim, five battalions of infantry and 800 of Austrian cavalry, at Lambertheim opposite to Worms; a great number of troops are also arrived at Heidelberg; they seem to be destined for the re-capture of Mayence. It is well known that Mayence is not at present in a state of standing a siege, for previous to the capture of Manheim orders were received to bring a park of heavy artillery from Landau to that place, but the reduction of Manheim has been so speedily effected, that these orders could not be executed."

BRUSSELS, SEPTEMBER 19.

The executive directory has ordered the formation of an army, to extend between the Meuse, the Vecht, Dieft, Heremhals and Antwerp. This army will be called the army of the North—its right wing will be covered by the Scheldt, its left by the Meuse.

General Tilly, commander in chief in the united departments, is appointed commander of this army, under the command of general Brune.

Engineers have been already to examine the position, and to trace out the camps.—New Magazines will be established at Neustricht, Liege, and in the citadel of Antwerp, for this army.

Letters from the Rhine announce that the Austrians and peasants have crossed the Nidda at several points, and have obliged the French to recross that river.

Orders are received at Luxembourg, and several other places where there are Magazines of warlike stores, to send 100 waggons to Mentz and all sorts of provisions for that fortress.

All the vessels and small sloops in the ports of Holland have been put in requisition to carry the wounded French troops in our hospitals.

Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, Bois-Le Duc, Grave, and other strong places, are putting in a state of defence, lest the Anglo-Russians should make the conquest of Batavia.

UPPER RHINE, SEPTEMBER 17.

The archduke Charles has sent the following letter to Salm, commandant of Philipsburg, dated head quarters Enzweihingen, Sept. 13.

"*I have received your letter of yesterday, in which you inform me of the siege of the fortress of Philipsburg being raised. I hasten to express to you my entire satisfaction and applause of the brave and distinguished defence which you have made, and beg you will thank the brave officers and garrison in my name. This able and glorious defence proves that I have made the happiest choice in filling that post, and fully justifies the high opinion which I had, during the whole war, of your great military skill. A courier is just setting off to recommend you and your brave garrison to his imperial majesty, and I am convinced that he will be highly satisfied with your behavior. I expect a full account of the whole of your proceedings with anxiety, which I am persuaded, will be a lasting*

ornament of the deeds of the brave garrison in the annals of the present war.

(*Signed*) *CHARLES, Archduke.*"

The loss of the French, before Philipsburg, according to the statements of their own prisoners, amounts to nearly 1,000 men; the garrison lost not more than 50 men.

EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 27.

Strength of Amsterdam.

The attack which the duke of Brunswick made on Amsterdam in the year 1787, was successful, and it did infinite credit to his military genius, and the promptitude with which he seized on and improved an oversight in the defence of the republican party. The account which a most acute and able historian gave of the posture of the country, and its natural as well as acquired sources of defence, will be interesting at this moment, when a second attempt is to be made upon it by a prince of the same illustrious house. The duke of Brunswick made his approach to it on the south side. The duke of York proceeds in the opposite direction; but the nature of the country is the same on both sides. The writer of the historical part of the annual register gives the following statement:

The city of Amsterdam, through its peculiarly inaccessible situation, its artificial strength, with the courage and number of its inhabitants, had, in the severe wars of the 16th century, risen superior to the designs and genius of Don John of Austria, and the duke of Parma, the greatest generals, and at the head of the best officers and troops then in the world. With equal fortune, in the 17th century, it successfully resisted the mighty power of Louis the fourteenth, then at its meridian height, and baffled all the attempts of a Luxembourg and a Conde, similar generals, at the head of similar troops, but with greater armies. All attempts on it have accordingly been long considered as impracticable and visionary; and it has been long held, that nothing less than such a frost as would congeal both the salt & fresh waters of the country could render it liable to the approaches of an enemy; who must likewise have a prescience of the event, his preperations made, and his forces on the spot, to profit of the occasion; while a sudden thaw would not only overthrow the design, but possibly be the means of overwhelming the invading army.

Besides the difficulties opposed by a very narrow country, every where intersected with dykes, and commanded by sluices capable of laying it suddenly under water, it is covered in the east and north, and shut in from the ocean, by that admirable natural defence the Zuyder Sea, whose sands, shallows, and narrow inlets, render it impracticable to the designs of an enemy, and badly admit the navigation even of their own flat vessels constructed for the purpose. A long, irregular branch of the Zuyder Sea passes from east to westward, until it approaches within a few miles of the German or North Sea, when suddenly making an angle to the right, it passes to the northward, and terminates in the open country.

Amsterdam lies on the south of this inlet, which is called the Ye, and is not only effectually covered by it for several miles in the opposite direction, but it nearly, as we shall see, closes up the approaches to it from the west. For the Haerlem Meer, a lake about 16 miles long, and half as broad, lying to the south and south west of that city, the land which separates that end of it from the Ye, is in no part above three or four miles over; but in one place called from its situation on the road of Haerlem, Halt Wegen, these two great bodies of water actually communicate; and here by the erection of flood gates of an enormous size, the waters of the Ye are prevented from being discharged into the Haerlem Meer; an event which would occasion a great part of the province of Holland, to the distance of near thirty miles, to be overflowed, as the level of the sea at high water is evidently above that of the lake, and of the adjoining country.

The only road by land to Haerlem, and the country to the westward, is carried over these flood gates; and it will be easily seen, that Half Wegen, from its situation, is capable of being rendered a post of great strength, and must be of the greatest importance with respect to the security of Amsterdam. No pains were accordingly spared by the republican party, in order to it being fortified in the best manner. For this purpose they committed the place into the hands of a French officer of some distinction; who had the charge of constructing those works and batteries which he was finally to defend. They besides rendered the approaches on the Haerlem side as difficult as possible, by destroying the bridges, cutting down trees, making deep ditches across the road, and laying the country under water; so that all access to Amsterdam on that side was held to be utterly impracticable, however bold or formidable the enemy.

The country to the south west, south, and southeast of Amsterdam, was generally composed of low rich meadows, surrounded and intersected by numberless wet ditches; and these meadows being lower than the surface of the adjoining waters, were easily overflowed by breaking the dykes of the Amstel, the Vecht, and the Niew Meer. Though these inundations were not in general very deep, yet they served, through the number of undiscoverable ditches which they concealed, to render the meadows totally impassable to an army. In this situation of the country, the only possible method of approaching Amsterdam, was along the roads which run on the top of the dykes; but even these seemed in a great measure impracticable to an army that was to advance in the face of an enemy; for, besides that the water was nearly in many places on a level with the dykes, they were in general so narrow, that very few men could march abreast; and not above one, or at the most two pieces of ordnance could any where be brought at one time to bear upon the defensive batteries.

This narrative will show our readers that his royal highness the duke of York, tho' commanding an army of near 50,000 men, has a most arduous task to accomplish, and particularly as the season most unfortunately favors the natural defence of the country. He has, however, the advantage of the Zuyder Sea open to him, and he may undoubtedly collect an immense number of flat bottomed boats, by which to approach the city on that, its most vulnerable side. Here, however, he will have to encounter all the ability of the best French engineers, who have had time to erect batteries and to prepare for such an attack.

But even if Amsterdam and all the peninsula should fall, it is to be considered what further movements our army could make at this season of the year. The French, then desperate, might totally inundate the country. The writer whom we have quoted above, describes their power of doing so in the following passage:

"It can scarcely pass unobserved, by those who know the nature of the country that Amsterdam upon this occasion passed over one source of defence, which would have effectually secured them from the immediate designs of their enemy. This was no other than the rendering the inundation perfect; for by letting the waters of the Ye flow into the Haerlem lake at Half Wegen, the dykes as well as the fields would have been laid under water in such a manner as to render all approach to the city impossible. But as this was the last, so would it have been a most desperate resource, and such as could scarcely be warranted by any thing less than the approach of so barbarous an enemy, that extermination or massacre, were the expected consequences of his success. For a very great part of the province of Holland would not only have been ruined for the present by the inundation, but the beggary would be entailed for some years upon the people, through the length of time, and the very great expence, which a second recovery of the land from the dominion of the water, would occasion.—Such a measure would likewise exasperate all order of the people in so great a degree, both in the towns and the country, all suffering severely under the common calamity, that the republican party could scarcely hope after to exist among them—From these causes and from a seemingly well-founded reliance on the security afforded by their present barrier, Amsterdam did not yet resort to this last and dismal extremity."

☞ *The Gentlemen and Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity, are informed that Mr. Gadsby's Ball Room, having been lately painted, is not yet sufficiently dry to admit of use; therefore the next Assembly will be on Thursday the 19th inst.*

THE MANAGERS.

December 10.

Thomas Smith

HAS THIS DAY RECEIVED

A Consignment of 30 quarter casks of

Sherry Wine,

Which will be sold cheap, for Cash or approved Notes, at 60 days.

December 10.

Alexandria, December 12.

The last accounts we have had from Italy and Switzerland, do not afford us that satisfaction with respect to military operations, that might have been expected; some skirmishes relative to a victory gained by the French near Zurich, have reached us, but the particulars have not been received, nor the subsequent movements of Massena: Suwarrow's intention of marching into Switzerland is undoubtedly for the purpose of checking Massena, but with his present force he will find it a difficult task, unless the new division of Russians marching to his aid should speedily arrive, and even then he will not prove more than a match for the 100,000 men of the French general.

The French in their siege of Philipsburg have been particularly unfortunate; for we may very naturally ascribe the loss of Manheim to the discomfiture of that undertaking.

[Balt. Pap.]

Yesterday, says the Richmond "FEDERALIST" *of December 7, was a day of mourning to Virginia. The catalogue of her misfortunes may be comprised in one short sentence.* Monroe *is elected Governor.* !!!

The votes for Governor were as follows:

Mr. Monroe	101 votes.
Mr. Brackenridge	66
Mr. Madison	2
And Mr. Stuart	1

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

There are three political sects in the United States. The first in number, as well as in sense and merit, are the Federalists, who believe that mankind are in need of all the restraints of good government, and would be devils without it.

The second are the Jacobins, who see, in every book of acts and resolves, gibbits, pillories, and jails. The lean horses that are starving in the road, would naturally wish to see the downfall of all the fences round the clover fields. The laws fence out the jacobin rogues from trespass and spoil. They see other men enjoy their own with just as much good will as cattle in a pound would look through the rails at other cattle feeding in a pasture. Jacobinism is of course as inevitable in a state, as laziness and want.

But there is a third sect who are less despised, and yet are more contemptible—These are the illuminists. They will have it that government is unnecessary, or at least that its most salutary restraints are so. All the people want, they say, is *information*. They would talk down whisky poles, and cut down whipping posts and gallowses.

The federalists, like the great body of every nation, want liberty, and tranquility in the enjoyment of it.

The jacobins really want, though they deny it, power, plunder and vengeance.

The illuminists want common sense to such a degree that they do not know their want of it; for if they had a ray of its light, they would see that they are underworkers to the jacobins.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 6.

IMPORTANT.

A letter, of which the following is an extract was received from St. Sebastians yesterday by a respectable commercial house in this city, and politely handed to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser:

"*St. Sebastians, October* 13.

"The French armies have taken the offensive. Switzerland is again freed by the French. Under dates of 10th and 11th Vendemaire (October 1 and 2) the directory sent a message to the council of Five Hundred, announcing a complete victory gained by gen. Massena, with the taking of Zurich. The Austro-Russian and the Austrian armies were put to flight. The French cavalry were in pursuit of them.

"P. S. At this moment we are assured the mail which arrived at Bayonne yesterday, brings the news, that the French have made themselves masters of all the baggage and ammunition chests; and that an officer had been sent by Massena to the directory with the particulars of the victory, and 22 stands of colors, taken from the enemy."

Horrid Murder!

Last Sunday morning was found murdered in a cistern in Hague street, the wife of William Malone, formerly widow Rose—what adds to this cruel barbarity is a supposition that this unhuman act was put in execution to procure what property she brought to this man, (who is now in custody) and whom she married the Sunday preceding—The coroner's inquest have not yet given in their verdict.

GEORGE-TOWN, DECEMBER 10.

The resolution lately published in this paper, according to which the State of Maryland takes 130 shares at 130l. sterling each, in the augmented capital of the Potomac company, to be paid in 6 per cent stock of the United States at par, passed the House of delegates on Wednesday last 27 to 20.

The bill entitled an act to incorporate a company for making and cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay passed the same day, 50, to 15.

The bill entitled, A further supplement to the act entitled "An act for making the river Susquehannah navigable from the line of this State to tide water" passed 39 to 29.

All these bills have passed the Senate.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW

At 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

RUM in hhds, peach brandy in hhds. gin in pipes, molasses in hhds. loaf and brown sugar in barrels, wines in casks—also a quantity of Coffee, at a credit of 60 and 90 days, &c.

And immediately after,

Cloths, coatings, linens, osnaburgs,

1 box of Calicoes, chintzes, Ginghams, &c.

AND

1 box of fashionable Beaver Hats,

With a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

December 12.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders are requested to attend a General Meeting, at the Union Tavern, in George-Town, on Monday the 20th day of January next, on business of the first importance to the useful improvement of finishing the Navigation and Locks at the Great Falls on Potomack River.

The President and Directors are anxious to contract for a number of Black Labourers by the year. Any one of the Subscribers will be ready to receive proposals immediately for the year ensuing. Having obtained the sanction and aid of the State of Maryland, they have no doubt of being able to make punctual payment for their contracts.

JAMES KEITH, President.
JOHN MASON,
W. H. DORSEY,
JOHN LAIRD,
J. CLAPHAM,
} Directors.

George-Town, December 10, 1799.

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS FOR SALE,

Excellent Potatoes,

60 barrels of good Cider,

AND

A few handsome Saddles.

Also a quantity of

Excellent Spanish Segars.

December 10.

PETER HEISKELL,

AT THE SIGN OF

GEN. WASHINGTON ON HORSEBACK,

Corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has opened a Tavern at the above place, and is provided with a stock of the BEST LIQUORS, and every other article requisite in his line of business. He has in his employ an Ostler, who is much esteemed in that line, and is also considered as being an excellent Farrier.

From the experience which he has had as Innkeeper, during his long residence in Staunton, he flatters himself in the confidence of pleasing those who may favor him with their custom, and pledges himself to use every endeavour to give general satisfaction.

He keeps, on hire, for the accommodation of the Public, a Coachee, with good horses and a careful Driver—also an excellent Riding-Horse.

A Line of Stages runs from this Town to George-Town, Baltimore and Philadelphia, every morning, and arrives from said places every evening.

December 12.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th inſtant, the Preſident and Truſtees of Charlotte Hall School, in St. Mary's County, will appoint three Teachers for the Academy. The ſalary of the principal is three hundred, of the aſſiſtant maſter two hundred, and of the teacher of the Engliſh language, writing, and arithmetic, one hundred pounds per annum, payable half yearly. The principal muſt be capable of teaching the Greek and Latin languages and the Mathematics. The aſſiſtant maſter muſt be a good claſſical ſcholar. It will be eſſentially neceſſary that all applicants be ſupported by proper teſtimonials of their literary capacity and moral conduct. Perſons qualified for the above appointments, will pleaſe to apply perſonally, or by letter, to the Truſtees on the day above mentioned, when they will meet at the Academy for the purpoſe of making the appointments.

By order,
SAMUEL AMERY, Regiſter.

December 1.

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria

NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock of the "Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria" are hereby notified, that a further payment of Two and a half dollars on each ſhare, is required to be made at their office in Alexandria, on or before Wedneſday the firſt day of January. Reference to the following annexed extract from the law of incorporation of this company, will ſhew the neceſſity of a PUNCTUAL obſervance of this call.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1799.

Extract from the act of aſſembly of the ſtate of Virginia Incorporating the "Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria."

"AND if any ſubſcriber, his executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhall fail to pay the ſum called for, upon each ſhare ſo held by him, her, or them, at the time appointed for ſuch payment, every ſuch ſhare ſhall be forfeited and all the monies paid thereupon for the uſe of the company; and the holder or holders of ſuch ſhare or ſhares, ſhall moreover be liable for the remaining ſums of money, payable upon ſuch ſhare or ſhares when the ſums ſhall be called for by the Preſident and Directors.

12w

THE Subſcriber will rent, on moderate terms, for one or more years, the Houſes on Lower Cedar Point, in Charles County, State of Maryland. The ſituation is found by experience, eligible for a Country Store—A Tobacco Inſpection within one hundred yards of the premiſes, and the facility of Navigation, with abundance of Fiſh and Fowl in their various ſeaſons, offer peculiar advantages to a Tenant.

JOHN C. JONES.

Nanjemoy, December 2 2w

FOR SALE,

Elegant FORTE PIANOS,

allowed to be the beſt of the kind ever imported into Alexandria. Enquire of Mr. MARSHALL, oppoſite the Waſhington Tavern.

November 21.

RECEIVED
Per ſchooner Trial, Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia,
A conſignment of

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs,

Heſſians, Brown and White Rolls, Dowlas, Flanders Linens, &c. &c. which will be ſold ow for caſh.

HEWES & MILLER.

Sept. 24.

The ſubſcriber will continu-

to deliver in all the next year, about two thouſand Cords of Wood, at his Landing, on Potomak Creek, conſiſting of oak, pine, &c.—Likewiſe, a quantity of valuable Ship Timber, conſiſting of white oak, cedar and mulberry, which will be ſold as it ſtands. Any perſon or perſons, wiſhing to become a purchaſer or purchaſers, muſt apply before the fifteenth of December next. No perſon need apply unleſs well recommended for punctuality. Thoſe diſpoſed to contract may know the terms by applying to Meſſrs. Ricketts & Newton, of Alexandria, Mr. John T. Muſon, of George-Town, or myſelf, on the premiſes.

LEWIS WAUGH.

Potomak Creek, King George County, Nov. 7. tD15.

Samuel Kirk,

TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he ſtill carries on his buſineſs in its various branches, and in the moſt complete and faſhionable manner, in King-Street, oppoſite the Indian Queen Tavern; and for the ſake of ready Caſh, he will make a ſuit for Five Dollars, or any part in proportion.

N. B. At the ſame place gentlemen's Clothes ſcoured and preſſed.

November 14.

WANTED;

(In a ſmall Family)

A Man & Maid Servant,

only who may come well recommended for ſobriety and faithfulneſs.

Wanted alſo,

A Girl of about 13 years

old. Apply to the Printer.

November 21.

To Rent,

THE lower part of the BRICK HOUSE on Prince-Street, lately occupied by Dr. PEYTON.—For particulars enquire of Mr. LEWIS SUMMERS, or

JOHN HARPER.

November 28.

Alexandria Brewery.

THE ſubſcriber, having taken the above Brewery, lately occupied by Mr. ANDREW WALES, takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity, that he has commenced that Buſineſs, and will be ready, in the courſe of a week, to ſupply all who may honour him with their commands, with

Strong, Table & Small Beer.

From his knowledge and experience in this line, he truſts that he will be able to give general ſatisfaction.

He has now for Sale,

GRAINS and YEAST.—The Grains will be delivered every Wedneſday and Saturday—The Yeſt every day, except Sunday.

WILL'M BILLINGTON.

November 5.

The Potomac Brewery,

In the Town of ALEXANDRIA, *on the* COUNTY WHARF,

HAS COMMENCED BREWING OF

Ale, Strong, Table, and Small Beer.

YEAST will be ſold every day (Sundays excepted) and GRAINS on Tueſdays and Fridays. To Diſtillers and others who purchaſe Yeaſt by the barrel, a conſiderable allowance will be made.

Caſh given for
BARLEY AND HOPS.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favor the ſaid Brewery with their orders, will apply to Mr. HENRY KEPPELL at ſaid Brewery, or to

JOHN TOWERS, Corner of King & Waſhington Streets,

Who has for ſale,
50 BARRELS OF HERRINGS.
AND
500 BUSHELS OF INDIAN CORN.

December 3.

THIS DAY ARRIVED,
12 Cheſts freſh Hyſon Tea
12 Caſks Sherry Wine, very old, &c.
400 Buſhels coarſe Salt
25 Barrels Sugar.

For Sale by
J. G. LADD.

November 12.

John Foſter

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia,
A large ſupply of

GROCERIES,

In addition to his former ſtock, which he will ſell on moderate terms for caſh or produce.

November 19.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 10, 1799.

HAVING withdrawn from the concern that I was formerly intereſted in at this place, and having erected a Merchant Mill for myſelf, I have now the pleaſure to inform ſuch as wiſh to diſpoſe of their wheat here, that I am a purchaſer, and ready to manufacture on a pretty large ſcale, and ſhall be obliged for the offer of a part that may be convenient to his place.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

NOTICE.

THE Virginia Company, having nearly completed a very extenſive Brewery, in the vicinity of the city of Richmond, are deſirous of engaging as a Tenant a Brewer of experience, talents and induſtry.

Such a perſon, applying to the Subſcriber, may have more accurate information on the ſubject.

W'M HODGSON.

Alexandria, Novembe 5.

ABEL WILLIS

Has for ſale, at his ſtore, lower end of Prince-Street,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Caſh:

Molaſſes in hogſheads,

Sugar in barrels,
Rum in hogſheads and pipes,
Brandy in pipes,
Candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Spaniſh Segars, firſt quality,
And a variety of other articles.

December 6.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred and eighty acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 70 ſine ſugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 1500lb. of good ſugar annually. There is alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per an. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 12.

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

A FISHERY, at the mouth of Dogue Creek, well known by the name of Poſey's Fiſhing-Landing. To ſay much on this ſubject would be unneceſſary, as the property is generally known, and has commonly turned out to great account. The laſt year upwards of 500 barrels of herrings were cured at this landing, and not leſs than 110 barrels of ſhad; beſides, very large quantities of ſhad and herrings were ſold on the ſhore to country cuſtomers.

There are excellent accommodations on the premiſes for carrying on the Fiſhery, to a larger extent than has been done, as there are a ſtrong log houſe of 20 feet by 16, for holding ſalt and cured fiſh; and this houſe is ſheded all round, in which nearly 100 hhds. may be contained for the curing of the fiſh. Beſides, there are a ſhed of conſiderable ſize, for the ſtriking or firſt ſalting of the fiſh, and a houſe newly built, of 16 by 14, for the fiſhers to cook in, and another of 14 by 12, for an overſeer to lodge in, and keep the accounts of the buſineſs. The tenant may alſo be accommodated with a ſeine and ropes, rigged and ready for fiſhing, a fiſhing-boat, and about 30 or 40 hhds. to cure fiſh in; all upon reaſonable terms.

Nothing would have induced Gen. Waſhington to have let ſuch a valuable property, but the firm determination of ſimplifying and contracting his concerns.

Propoſals may be made to the ſubſcriber for the Fiſhery and the houſes thereto appertaining, or for the fiſhery houſes, and to purchaſe the ſeine, boat, and hogſheads, as may be moſt agreeable to the offerers. No offers will be received after the 12th of January, 1800, as any perſon wiſhing to rent the premiſes, will require time to make the neceſſary arrangements, and in ſix days thereafter, the offer which is moſt agreeable to Gen. Waſhington will be preferred, and made known to the offerer.

J. ANDERSON.

November 20.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A LOT in the town of Hillſborough (Loudoun County) containing one quarter of acre, with a two-ſtory Stone DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, 34 feet by 20, two rooms and a paſſage ſeven feet wide on the firſt floor two large rooms above and a convenient cellar underneath, a ſtone building adjoining the houſe 26 feet by 15, with a dining room in one end, a kitchen in the other, and a handſome portico before the door—Alſo, a clover lot of half an acre well incloſed with a poſt and rail fence; a ſtone ſtable thereon 20 by 15 feet with a room in one end for cutting ſtraw, &c. All the buildings are new and well finiſhed, ſituate in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the main road leading from Keyes's Ferry to Alexandria and the city of Waſhington, which makes this property valuable either as a ſtand for a ſtore or tavern. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe or rent may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on or near the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

JOHN JANNEY.

Hillſborough, Sept. 30, 1799. eS.tf.

Joſeph Riddle and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

FALL GOODS,

in the Fanny, Captain Woodhouſe, from London.

Alſo, 500 dozen BEST LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

September 6.

John Richards,

HAVING regularly attended to the Study of Phyſic, Surgery and Midwifery, at the Colleges of Edinburg and Glaſgow, and practiſed for a conſiderable number of years in England, reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he offers his ſervices in his profeſſional line. He flatters himſelf, from an unremitting attention to his patients, and the quality of his Medicine, to merit the eſteem and confidence of the public.

King ſtreet, Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE well improved DWELLING PLANTATION of the ſubſcriber, lying on the head of Burdits creek, Durham pariſh, Charles county, Maryland.

It contains 760 acres land, nearly one half in wood the reſidue laid off in three ſhifts of corn, each of which fields has produced on an average, for 10 years paſt, upwards of 260 barrels annually; two highly manured ſhifts of tobacco, each ſufficient for the employment of 20 or 22 good hands; an orchard and paſture.

The improvements are, a dwelling houſe 18 by 36 feet, with 2 rooms below and 2 above, 2 fire places, piazzas on the north and ſouth ſides, in one of which there is a lodging room; a kitchen 16 by 20 feet, with a dry cellar, and lodging rooms above for ſervants; a meat houſe, dairy, overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, a large tobacco houſe, ſtables with ſtalls for 16 horſes, hay lofts, 2 corn houſes, carriage houſe, wheat room, &c. There is alſo a large kitchen garden, handſomely pailed in with locuſt poſts and white oak railing. About a quarter of a mile from the houſe there is a tub mill, with a pair of ſtones and a bolting cloth; near it a dwelling houſe for the miller. The mill has been finiſhed within a few years, and has earned upwards of 140 barrels of corn in a year, beſides finding the family in flour. The whole of the houſes are built of the beſt of materials, by good workmen, and are almoſt new, conſequently in good repair.

There was ſeeded in Auguſt, 30 buſhels of wheat, which is now very promiſing; the reſt of the field is intended to be ſown with wheat and rye when the hands can be ſpared from the tobacco and fodder.

The ſituation is dry and healthy, every field abounds with good water; the ſoil is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, all kinds of grain, timothy and clover, and produces natural graſs in abundance for a large ſtock.

The land runs about a mile and a half along the creek, and includes about 20 acres marſh, is diſtant from Nanjemoy warehouſe on Potomac, 4 miles, and about 40 from the Federal City.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the land at pleaſure. The terms of ſale will be know by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to Mr. Robert Fergusſon, junr. Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, who is authoriſed to treat for this property. Poſſeſſion may be had at Chriſtmas, or ſooner if required.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Charles County.

October 7.

RAN AWAY, on the 25th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living near Culpepper Court-Houſe, a Negro Man, named JACK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very muſcular, full faced, wide noſtrils, large eyes, a down look, ſpeaks ſlowly, and wore his hair cued; had on when he eloped a white ſhirt, grey broadcloth coat, mixed caſſimere waiſtcoat and breeches, a brown hat, faced underneath with green, and a pair of boots. He formerly belonged to Mr. Auguſtin Baughan, of Fredericksburg, now of Baltimore, and I am told was ſeen making for Alexandria, with an intention of taking the ſtage thither. He is artful, can both read and write, and is a good fiddler; it is therefore probable he may attempt a forgery, and paſs for a freeman. He is moſt commonly known by the name of JACK TAYLOR, was originally from Eſſex county has a father living there, and it is ſaid he has a wife, the property of Mrs. Dalrymple, of Dumfries. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him, ſhall have Ten Dollars Reward, and if taken above ſixty and not more than one hundred miles diſtant, and brought home, ſhall receive Twelve Dollars, and for any greater diſtance, Fifteen Dollars, and reaſonable expenſes borne. Maſters of veſſels and ſtage drivers are forewarned carrying him out of the ſtate, under penalty of the law.

CARTER BEVERLY.

October 6, 1799.

Thompſon & Veitch

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brigs Fanny, from London, and George, from Liverpool,

Fall Goods;

Alſo, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails.

October 17.

JUST LANDING,
From on board the ſchooner Mercury, captain Butler, and for Sale, by the Subſcribers,

28 Hhds. Molaſſes,

20 Pieces of Ruſſia Sheeting of the beſt quality.

CATLETT & MEEKS.

November 21.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.